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Wrens, catbirds, brown thrashers and mocking birds nest in the trees and the boxwood bushes surrounding Sweet Briar House.



The elm trees shading the quadrangle formed by the main group of buildings are favorite haunts of chipping sparrows and robins.





IN 1936 THE CARRY NATURE SANCTUARY was established at Sweet Briar, a gift to the college of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Carry of Chicago in memory of their son, Charles William Carry. Prior to that time Sweet Briar had been a haven for wild birds and animals because for years the college has been a State Game Sanctuary, where they have been unmolested and undisturbed by hunters and trespassers. One hundred and forty-eight species of birds have been identified and recorded by the Biology Department on Sweet Briar's three thousand acre campus. Since that time, however, much active work has been done in the cultivation of bird life. Eighteen feeding stations and two hundred nesting boxes have been built and placed in the college grounds, a census has been taken of birds nesting in the area from the Lake to the field at the base of Faculty Row, and Sweet Briar has become a bird banding station under a Federal permit and, since August, 1937, has been an active operator.

Bird banding is an interesting development in the study of bird lore. In an article published in the March issue of the Sweet Briar *Alumnae News*, Miss Jeanette Boone, acting superintendent of the Carry Sanctuary, says:

"In the United States bird banding dates back to Audubon, who in 1803 used silver wire to mark a brood of Phoebe's. Several other unrelated efforts were made at marking birds from Audubon's time until 1909 when the American Bird Banding Association was founded. But the greatest advance in the United States has come since 1920, when the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture took over the work of the American Bird Banding Association. Bird Banding is now a well recognized line of research and is quite generally practiced not only in this

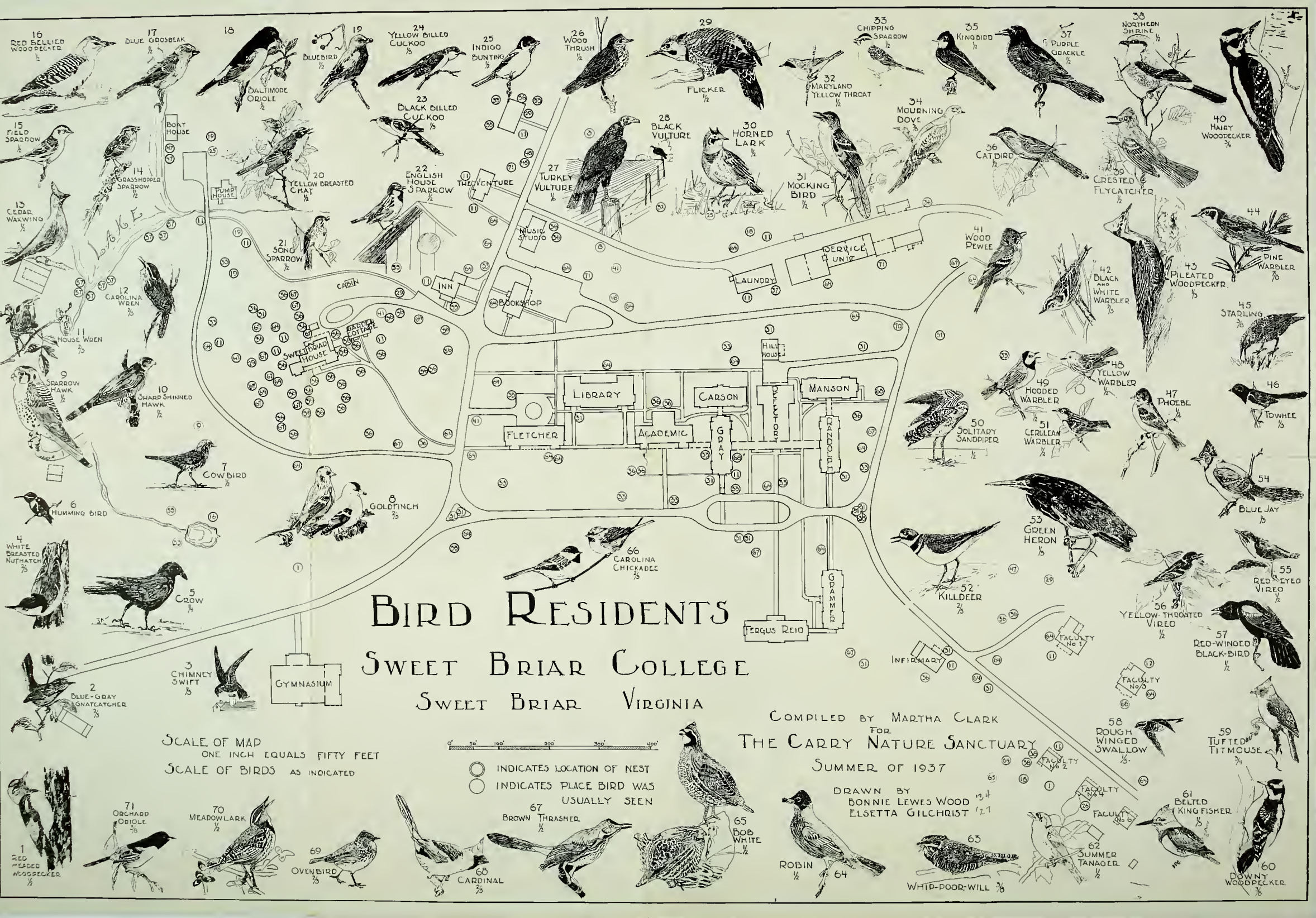
country, but in England, France, Germany, Hungary, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Bulgaria, India and Japan. From 1920 through 1938 in the United States 2,828,100 birds have been banded and reported to the Biological Survey by over 3,000 persons who are licensed to do this work. Professional ornithologists look to the data collected by voluntary banding cooperators to furnish information to further their research into one of the greatest of bird mysteries—the semi-annual migration of many of our species.”

In the year and a half during which the work has been going on at Sweet Briar, 461 birds have been banded of 26 species. These have yielded 1435 “Repeats,” that is, birds caught in the traps of a banding station repeatedly day after day, or at any interval under three months. The record of the tufted titmouse in returning to the Sweet Briar traps is interesting. One of these birds has been caught here as many as fifty times, and twenty of them have yielded 413 “repeats.” The white-breasted nuthatch also seems to like Sweet Briar. Twenty-one of these birds have “repeated” 291 times. There have also been twenty-eight “Returns” caught at Sweet Briar, that is, birds which already bear the band of some other operator in the country, or birds which return to the station of original capture after an interval of more than three months.

The seventy-one birds shown on this map are the species whose nests have been located in the immediate vicinity of the college buildings. Each species has been given a number, and the numbers within the small circles indicate the location of the nests of that particular species or places in which they have been regularly recorded.







- 16 RED BELLIED WOODPECKER 17 BLUE GOOSEBARK 18 BALTIMORE ORIOLE 19 BLUEBIRD 24 YELLOW BILLED CUCKOO 25 INDIGO BUNTING 26 WOOD THRUSH 29 FLICKER 33 CHIPPING SPARROW 35 KINGBIRD 37 PURPLE GRACKLE 38 NORTHERN SHRIKE 40 Hairy WOODPECKER 44 PINE WARDLER 45 STARLING 46 TOWHEE 47 PHOEBE 54 BLUE JAY 55 RED EYED VIREO 57 RED-WINGED BLACK-BIRD 58 ROUGH WINGED SWALLOW 59 TUFTED TITMOUSE 60 DOWNTOWN WOODPECKER 61 BELTED KINGFISHER 62 SUMMER Tanager 63 WHITE-POOR-WILL 64 ROBIN 65 BOB WHITE 66 CAROLINA CHICKADEE 67 BROWN THRASHER 68 CARDINAL 69 OVENBIRD 70 MEADOWLARK 71 ORCHARD ORIOLE
- 15 FIELD SPARROW 14 GRASSHOPPER SPARROW 13 CEDAR WAXWING 12 CAROLINA WREN 11 HOUSE WREN 9 SPARROW HAWK 10 SHARP SHINNED HAWK 7 COWBIRD 6 HUMMING BIRD 4 WHITE BREASTED NUTHATCH 2 BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER 3 CHIMNEY SWIFT 5 CROW 8 GOLDFINCH 21 SONG SPARROW 20 YELLOW BREASTED CHAT 22 ENGLISH HOUSE SPARROW 23 BLACK BILLED CUCKOO 27 TURKEY VULTURE 28 BLACK VULTURE 30 HORNE LARK 31 MOCKING BIRD 32 MARYLAND YELLOW THROAT 34 MOURNING DOVE 36 CATBIRD 41 WOOD PEWEE 42 BLACK AND WHITE WARDLER 43 PILEATED WOODPECKER 48 YELLOW WARDLER 49 HOODED WARDLER 50 SOLITARY SANDPIPER 51 CERULEAN WARDLER 52 KILLDEER 53 GREEN HERON 56 YELLOW-THROATED VIREO 66 CAROLINA CHICKADEE
- 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200
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- SCALE OF MAP ONE INCH EQUALS FIFTY FEET
- SCALE OF BIRDS AS INDICATED
- INDICATES LOCATION OF NEST
- INDICATES PLACE BIRD WAS USUALLY SEEN
- COMPILED BY MARTHA CLARK FOR THE CARRY NATURE SANCTUARY SUMMER OF 1937
- DRAWN BY BONNIE LEWES WOOD ELSETTA GILCHRIST

